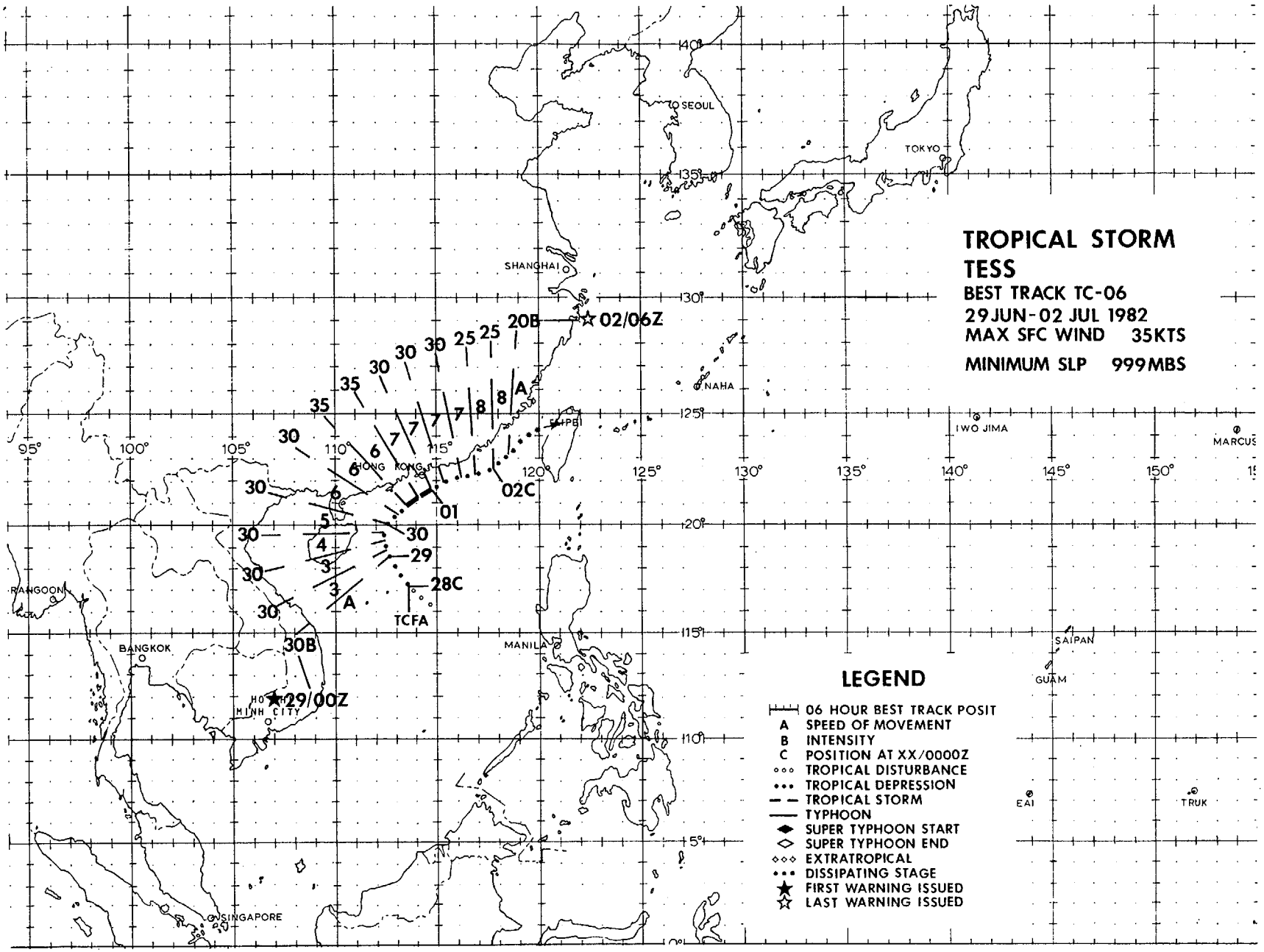
TROPICAL STORM
TESS
BEST TRACK TC-06
29JUN-02 JUL 1982
MAX SFC WIND 35KTS
MINIMUM SLP 999MBS
LEGEND
06 HOUR BEST TRACK POSIT
A SPEED OF MOVEMENT
B INTENSITY
C POSITION AT XX/0000Z
TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
TROPICAL DEPRESSION
TROPICAL STORM
TYPHOON
SUPER TYPHOON START
SUPER TYPHOON END
EXTRATROPICAL
DISSIPATING STAGE
FIRST WARNING ISSUED
LAST WARNING ISSUED
02/06Z
29/00Z
TCFA
SEOUL
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
NAHA
TAIPEI
HONG KONG
IWO JIMA
MARCUS
RANGOON
BANGKOK
MANILA
SAIPAN
GUAM
EAI
TRUK
SINGAPORE
HO CHI MINH CITY

The Tropical Storm Tess had its origins and much of its life cycle linked to a strong southwest monsoonal flow which was established over the South China Sea in late June. While low surface pressures and gale force winds generally prevailed over a majority of the region, a disturbance could not be detected until 27 June, when synoptic reports indicated the development of a weak low-level circulation. At the point of initial detection, the nearest area of significant convection was located more than 200 nm (370 km) to the northwest of the circulation. A Tropical Cyclone Formation Alert was issued at 272330Z when it had become apparent that a zone of lower surface pressures (< 1002 mb) was aligning itself in close proximity to the disturbance.

During the subsequent 24-hour period, there was an increase in convective activity within the formation alert area and satellite imagery suggested an increase in convective organization. Although still lacking evidence of vertical alignment, the trends toward lower surface pressures and increased convection prompted the issuance of the initial warning for Tropical Depression 06 at 290000Z.

From 28 to 30 June, Tropical Depression 06 tracked northward without any further evidence of convective organization. On 30 June, the depression turned east-northeastward and paralleled the coast of China. During this period, the southwest monsoon had abated somewhat and several weak circulations (eddies) became evident on satellite imagery (Figure 3-06-1). However, as the system passed south of Hong Kong, synoptic reports indicated that near-gale and gale force winds were present close to Tropical Depression 06. Thus, on the 010000Z July warning, Tropical Depression 06 was upgraded to Tropical Storm Tess. Post-analysis of this period indicates that Tess probably only attained tropical storm strength for a relatively short period (301200Z to 301800Z).

On 1 and 2 July, surface synoptic data indicated a marked decrease in wind velocities in the area and thereafter, the remants of Tess gradually dissipated as it approached the Formosa Strait.

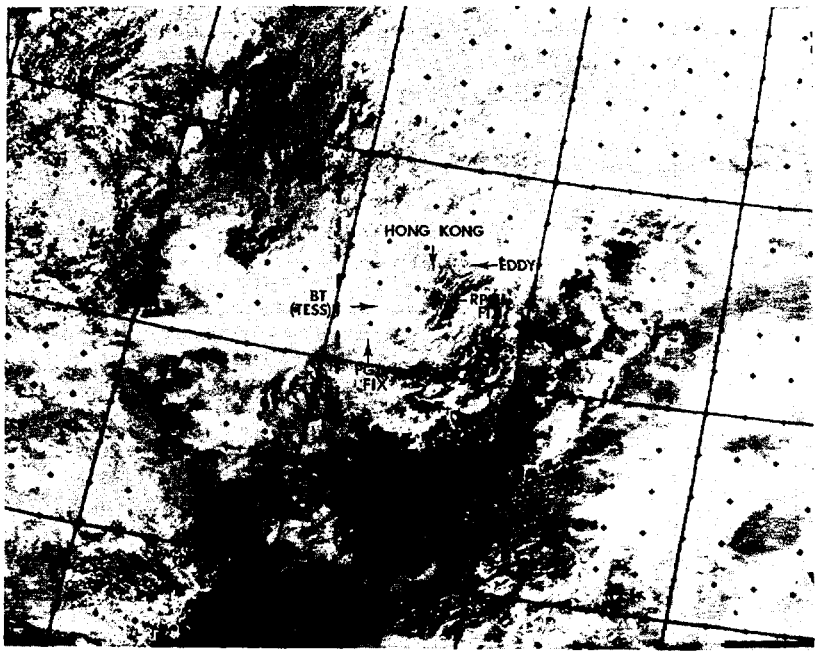

Figure 3-06-1. Satellite imagery shows several low-level eddies far removed from the central convective mass. Fix positions supplied from Detachment 5, 1WW, Clark AB, RP (RPMK) and from Detachment 1, 1WW, Nimitz Hill, Guam (PGTW) differ considerably in determining which eddy is the developing Tropical Storm Tess. The final best track position at fix time is shown as BT. 300656Z June (NOAA 7 visual imagery)